RODNEY STANDARD.

"HE THAT WILL NOT REASON, IS A BIGOT; HE THAT CANNOT, IS A FOOL; AND HE THAT DARE NOT, IS A SLAVE."

Vol. I. RODNEY, (Miss.,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1837. No. 2.

Rodney Standard,
WAS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
JOHN M. DUFFIELD,
TWO DOLLARS per year, in advance, or
$3 at the expiration of the year.
Papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the editor.
No subscriptions received for a shorter period than a year.

Terms of Advertising.
For ten lines or less, for the first insertion, $1; fifty cents for each additional insertion.
Twenty cents per line for the first, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.
To those who advertise by the year, a liberal deduction will be made.

(FROM THE MISSISSIPPI PRESS.
Adopted at a Convention of Editors.]
Discontinuances.—Persons discontinuing before the expiration of the year, at the time of their discontinuance will be charged with the whole year.
Advertisements containing ten lines or less, $1, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion—longer ones, ten cents per line for the first, and half price for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be considered out, and charged for accordingly. Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or be from persons known in town; and none will be published in other papers in another State, unless the terms of which do not amount to more than $1.
Advertisements of a personal nature, whenever they may be admitted, will be charged at the rate of $2 per line for each insertion. Political or public addresses, for the benefit of individual persons or companies, will be charged as advertisements, and at the same rate.
Advertisements exceeding 20 lines, are charged as advertisements.
Announcing candidates—For State offices, $10; for county offices, $5 each.
Yearly Advertising.
Twenty lines or less, renewable at the rate of $50 per week, $60. No contract taken for less than one year—payable quarterly.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is for their own immediate business; advertisements for the benefit of others, if inserted in them, must be paid for.
Legal Advertisements.
Citations, not alterable, 3 months, $12
Sales do 6 months, 20
Other do 12 months, 30
Fees must be paid for on delivery.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Jefferson county, November Term, 1836, on the estate of Doctor Edward Lee, dec'd. Notice, hereby given to all persons indebted said estate to come forward, settle and make payment, and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
J. B. WARREN, Adm'r.
Nov. 6. 46—tf

MAPS OF MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA, showing the public and Indian Reservations, Land Townships, Streams, &c. engraved from Government surveys and plats in the Land Office, Washington City. Lewis, Draughtsman in the Land Office.
Price $1. Bookseller, Washington City, has published (and secured the copyright according to law) the above maps, which he found infinately more correct than any hertofore published. They are published on separate sheets, containing nearly six square miles, and will be found useful and valuable to persons interested in the lands of either State, showing every item of information in the possession, of the land office, as to water courses, township lines, lands and reservations, land offices, &c. and will be found perfectly correct and precise in these points.—Sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single postage. Price two dollars, or three dollars will be sent by mail for five dollars. Liberal discount will be made to agents, or to any who buy to sell.
Editors of Newspapers, any where, publishing the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, and sending by return mail a copy of each paper will send a copy of the paper containing the advertiser.
1837. 30—

NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned at the last term of the Probate Court of Jefferson county, on the Estate of Jacob E. Lloyd—Notice, is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make settlement without delay—and those having claims to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.
J. B. STAMPLEY, Adm'r.
MARIA STAMPLEY, Adm'x.
Nov. 1837. 32 6t

BAGGING AND ROPE.
Bagging and Rope just received and for sale, by
J. A. MONTGOMERY.
Nov. 1837. 27—tf

S. W. OAKEY & CO.
HAVING made all the requisite arrangements, are now fully prepared to receive
Consignments of Cotton,
and attend to its sale.
Consignments to them will be covered by open policies of insurance for river risks and against fire while on storage in this city, and charged at the customary rates.
☞A supply of *BALE ROPE, BAGGING & TWINE*, kept constantly on hand.
New Orleans, August 29, 1837. 29-3m

To our Customers & the public generally.
WE have just received, direct from New York, a splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER
Merchandise,
of which the following is a part—
3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Lowell Cottons,
Brown & bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Irish Linen,
Linen Shirtings and Diaper,
A beautiful assortment of Prints,
Silks, (plain and figured)
Muslins,
Cambrics,
Capes,
Collars,
Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Laces,
Edgings,
Hosiery,
Bonnets, &c. &c.
To which we invite the attention of the *Ladies* particularly.
—ALSO—
A handsome lot of **Jewelry**, just rec'd
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, WARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES—
A splendid Stock of SPRING & SUMMER
CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c.
To which we call the attention of the gentlemen and promise to please them.
FAUVER & FARNSWORTH.
April 4, 1837. 8-tf

FRESH SUPPLY.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just received direct from New York, a handsome and well selected supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
Comprising Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
SPRING & SUMMER **Clothing,**
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
HARDWARE,
Also—A few fine Double-barrelled GUNS, which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment very complete.
He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock.
J. A. MONTGOMERY.
Rodney, March 28, 1837. 7-tf

Yoe & Davenport,
BEG leave to inform the public that they are still in Rodney, and are now opening, a superior assortment of
GOODS,
of every description, adapted to the season and the market, viz:
Spring and Summer Clothing
Staple and fancy Dry Goods, of the latest fashion and most approved style,
Hats, Boots, Shoes and Saddlery,
Queens, Glass & Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.
They have likewise a large lot of
GOOD PAPER
on hand, which they are anxious to dispose of for *cash only*.
Having heretofore received a liberal share of patronage, they feel desirous of having it continued, and guarantee that all those who confide in them shall not be disappointed.
Rodney, April 11, 1837. 9-tf

Fresh Arrival.
STUART & SMITH,
HAVE just received, and are now opening, an assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
adapted to the season, to wit:
Superior black Merinos,
do Silk Hdkfs (of various colors,)
Fine Italian Sewing Silk, (assorted)
Black Silk Velvet, (a beautiful article,)
Thread Lace and Edgings,
Black striped Chalis,
Mourning Muslin, &c.
Together with a very fine assortment of
Ladies' Fancy Dress Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c. &c.
We have also on hand a lot of PALM LEAF HATS.
Rodney, April 11, 1337. 9-tf

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.
WAS committed to the jail of this county on the 5th instant,
A MULATTO BOY,
NAMED
JOHN,

about 22 years of age, and says he belongs to Thomas Grafton, livng in Madison county, Mississippi.
The owner is requested to comply with the law, and take him away.
HENRY TERRELL, Jailor.
Jefferson county, May 16, 1837 14

SKETCH
OF
MR. HOFFMAN'S SPEECH,
ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL,

In the House of Representatives, Oct. 11.

[We had the pleasure of hearing the distinguished author of the speech below, address his present constituents of the city of New York, at a Whig meeting, prior to his election to Congress. Cicero himself would have hailed him as an orator!—Ed. Standard.]

Mr. Hoffman would not offer an apology to the House for addressing it upon a subject so fraught with the highest good or the deepest evil to his own constituents, as that now before it. He had been aware when he first took his seat in that body, that he would have to contend against great power and patronage. There had been a time in his political life when he thought the arm of this government needed to be strong to regulate some of the consequences of the rapid increase, in extent and resources, of the country. The usurpations of the Executive, which he had witnessed for the last few years, had taught him a different lesson. He now found the government too strong for the people; and that some of the memorable predictions of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pickens) and his friends in regard to the influence of Executive dictation and usurpation, were in a fair way to be realized. He had come to his seat prepared to combat that usurpation and to contend for the lost rights of the States; and he thought he should find the bold, manly, and chivalrous arm of the Southron bared to aid him in that contest. What had been his surprise to find that very arm on which he had relied for such aid raised in the van of the attack he had to resist? That gentleman (Mr. Pickens) had said that he had renounced no opinions he had entertained before,& yet he was lending his aid in the advancement of a scheme which is to unite in one hand the sword and purse of this Government, and to make, by his adhesion and support, the bill before the committee too strong for the opposition of those with whom he had been used to act in concert.

Commenting on the argument of Mr. Pickens as to the character and influence of a National Bank, Mr. H. demanded of that gentleman what would be the influence of an Executive, in any action against the rights of the States, who could wield so formidable a weapon against those rights, as all the revenues of this Government? And upon this subject he enlarged extensively.

As to what had fallen from that gentleman in his remarks of yesterday, in relation to the North and South, as relatively placed in interest and policy, with regard to each other, Mr. H. was very eloquent and forcible. That gentleman (Mr. Pickens) had threatened a servile war as the consequence of a struggle between those interests, and had promised to preach insurrection to the laborers of the North, as an offset to similar illegal appeals to the South. That gentleman, (said Mr. H) is mistaken, if he thinks there is any parity of reasoning as to the laborers of the North, or the slaves of the South. They were not, as was so boldly argued, under the domination or control of the capitalists. They were freemen, conscious of their rights and privileges. By the laboring classes of the North, the banner of the Revolution had been unfurled, and the fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill been won. By those classes there, even in the cities so much villified and denounced, were the men who sit in that hall sent thither; and they were alive to all the rights of freemen which they sent their representatives there to defend and advocate. Mr. H. regretted that this ball of discord had been set rolling here: that the Texas and the slavery questions, had been started on that floor to fright the House "from its propriety." He was not unfriendly to the South. Far from it. Many of his early and most friendly associates were connected with that section. He should be ever found by the side of the people of that section, in resisting any invasion of their rights. But still he had a paramount duty to perform—to vindicate from attack, and to shield from reproach the people of his own part of the country.

Mr. Hoffman paid a deserved compliment to the bold and frank manner in which Mr. Pickens had come forward to the aid of the Administration in the support of this bill. That gentleman had not crept into the ranks of his former enemies. He had, like Tullus Aufidius, in Roman history, boldly told his new allies of his former battles against them; he had, almost in bravado, indeed, spread before them the records of his consistency as their uncompromising opponent. They had taken him into their employ, and being in the ranks of the enemy, he (Mr. H.) must defend his countrymen, though it be Coriolanus who heads the Volscians against Rome!

The gentleman (continued Mr H.) is proud of the name of Loco foco. Sir, that is a matter of taste.

Mr. Pickens explained. He had said, in allusion to a remark made on that floor some days since by an honorable member, that he was willing to be such a loco-foco as John Milton was, if he were, indeed one. He had not intended to be understood as declaring himself a loco-foco under the ordinary acceptation of that term.

Mr. Hoffman said that he certainly did not mean to misrepresent the gentleman from South Carolina. He hardly understood what the term in question signified. But he was not surprised to hear the gentleman declare that he is not one of the followers of him who had once sworn that "his mouth should be the Parliament of England," and that "his horse should graze in Cheapside."* But he had eulogised Milton as his exemplar. For that name, he, too, (Mr. Hoffman) had great reverence. He remembered well the noble defence of John Milton of the subject; and yet this very man was choleric, hasty, and often rash in his opinions. There was (said Mr. H.) a striking coincidence, which he could not but allude to, in the history of Milton, as applicable to our own times. The same intrepid patriot, who, in his zeal for liberty, had aided in bringing his monarch to the block, afterwards threw himself into the arms of the Protector, and supported the throne, which was reared on the downfall of Charles. Here Mr. H. drew a parallel between the succession of the present to the late Executive, and that of the Protector the King, and between the conduct of the gentleman from South Carolina, and that of the great statesman he had alluded to, under the parallel change of circumstances.

Mr. H. was opposed to the sub-treasury bill, because it violated the Constitution of the country—if not its plain and palpable literal language, its spirit, which is its life-blood, and which alone recommends it to the people of the nation. That spirit is the principle that the people shall govern themselves. The mode of choosing public officers, the appointment of those officers' duties, &c., are but the trappings of the Constitution. But this principle, which is its spirit, enters into the labors of the artizan and the researches of the student. It should be the atmosphere by which we should be sustained and strengthened, and from which we should receive boyancy and vigor to perform the duties of good citizens and patriots.

The connection between the government and the people of this Union, Mr. H. looked upon as a great partnership. There should be a common credit or discredit, a common honor or dishonor, a common interest in all things between them. The distress, if there be any, of the government, should be reflected upon the people. The arm of power should not be wielded over the governed, to be lookod up to as paramount.—The people should not, while struggling amidst discontent, embarrassment and perplexity, be insulted by the spectacle of their government walking free, unfettered, unembarrassed and in prosperity.

Mr. H. remarked that it had been said, that this was no new proposition; that England and France had furnished examples of similar schemes; and not long since, (though perhaps not parliamentary to allude particularly to it on that floor,) the great Mormon of the golden Bible (Mr. Benton, of the Senate,) had instanced Rome also as furnishing a similar example. In reply to these allusions, Mr. H. adverted to the difference between the institutions of England and France and those of our own country, and asked, why not model our whole government upon those examples? Why not establish the "divine right of kings" principle throughout? create a standing army, authorize a system of passports, and all the rest? And Rome too, had her quæstors,or public treasurers! Yes, (said Mr H.) she had; and they"grew by what they fed on." They followed the Roman eagles to conquest, and, in every situation were ever the links between a worn-down people and the over-bearing government.

Mr. H. alluded to the provisions of the bill before the committee. The public money is to be given by the Executive to the different disbursing officers. Defalcation would ensue defalcation, as the consequence of this provision. Besides the direct pilfering and frauds of the office holders who will have the charge of the public revenues, there will be the brawling sycophant and the unscrupulous partizan, whose very bread would depend upon his subserviency to Executive dictation. He did not allude to one Administration more than another. This would ever be the case, were this bill to become a law. In case of an election depending in any State, or district, or town, there would be a call on the partizan office holder's exertions. On one side would be his honesty, and on the other his office; and he would console himself, while making the sacrifice of the former to the latter, that the bread of his wife and children depended upon it. And who will call the defaulter in such a case to account? The Executive? This would never be; and as to the Congress, that too, was powerless. The proceedings of the last Congress, under similar circumstances to those described, afforded a sufficient proof that this was so.

Here Mr. H. alluded to the novel and monstrous doctrine, which had been broached under the late Administration, that every officer of the Government was accountable to the Executive alone; and he only to the impeaching power of Congress; and insisted that no people were ever strong enough to resist the union of the purse and sword of the Goverment.

If the bill passes, he contended, the money of the people would not be safe; it would be less safe than in banks, where the stockholders' interests require the selection of careful directors and officers, and where there were many hands, and not a single hand, to guard those interests. And to this point Mr H. read from the Congressional Debates of 1835 an opinion of one who, he wished could take a part in that debate, and sustain the views he had once expressed, and which he would now quote—views which he was confident the high regard for his opinions, entertained by most of the the members of that House, would lead them to regard with great respect; he alluded to Mr. Speaker Polk, who, in the course of a debate in 1835, had said that "corporations were safer than any individual could be, as the depository of public moneys," because corporations were bound together by the strongest ties of interest with an immense aggregate of wealth, which furnished a safe security, &c. &c.

But (said Mr. H.) who can tell but that, if that gentleman could descend from the chair and address the House on this bill now, he would not also be found to have undergone some change of sentiment since the time alluded to? This would not be more surprising than that one of that gentleman's friends, also on that floor, should have changed his views upon the same subject. In a debate upon a resolution offered in 1835 to that body by Mr. Gamble, as to the best mode of keeping the public moneys, Mr. Cambreleng was reported in the Congressional debates to have uttered the opinion that the sub-treasury scheme would find no friends there, and that it was a proposition too odious and monstrous to be entertained.

[Mr. Cambreleng read, in answer to this allusion, an extract from his own prepared report of the speech adverted to, to the effect that he had expressed the hope that the time would come when banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, could be dispensed with altogether.]

Mr. H. remarked that the gentleman had *voted* against the scheme at the time; it was reported, in the book of debates, before he had had time to prepare carefully his own report of the speech he had made, to have said that such a proposition could find no friends in that body. But still (said Mr. H.) I know that opinions often change, like the gourd of Jonah, in a single night.

Mr. H. here alluded to Mr Foster's eulogy on the credit system, which he admitted to be appropriate and deserved. And he eloquently detailed the consequences of that system to the prosperity of the State—the springing up of the western cities almost at the very sound of the woodman's axe—the stretching out of long lines of railroads, those avenues of communication and social intercourse with the different parts of the country. The North and East had made the West, and the West had poured back her gratitude in increasing contributions to the wealth and prosperity of the States:—and this was the working of the safety-fund system. It had worked well: and now, he would ask, what was the reverse in the country? The President now says that over-speculation is the cause of our present troubles. The philosopher whose theory it was that the earth rested on a tortoise, was puzzled to find a place for the tortoise.—And what was the true cause of this distress and embarrassment? Mr. H. said it was the war on the United States Bank by the late Executive. The first germ of all that power which now oppresses us was the withdrawal of the deposites. That was the fountain whence all these bitter waters flowed. The hopes and wishes of the people were involved in that institution. The boat was proceeding on its way in a swift but equable course, when there had suddenly ensued a crash, which was the prelude to a bubbling cry of agony and despair from the passengers and crew. The balance-wheel had been removed by the ignorance or the wantonness of the engineer.

Mr. H. had never been the friend or the enemy of the United States Bank; nor of the local banks. He had not worshipped Pompey, in all his pride of power and place, when armies had sprung up at the stamp of his foot; nor had he ever bowed the knee to his great rival. Yet would he not withhold from the latter the justice which he should extend towards him; as

"in his mantle muffling up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell!
And now lies there,
With none so poor to do him reverence!"

After some discussion of the conduct pursued by the State deposite banks, which he contended had, in the majority of instances, been honorable and upright, he insisted that it was inconsistent for the friends of the Administration to decry and destroy them. They had eaten of the fruit, and should not now cut down the tree. The U. States Bank had been ruined to aggrandize the State Banks; not in accordance, as has been asserted, with the people's will. The People would never have destroyed that institution: but as a sacrifice to the popularity of the late Executive. It was withered by the resplendent "glory" from the brow of the victor of New Orleans. It was destroyed, that the "weeds," as Mr. Pickens had called the State banks, might grow and flourish.

Mr. H. contended that there had been a time when those "weeds" were shallow rooted, and might have been easily eradicated. He then went on to show that Mr. Van Buren originated and rose into power by the aid of the safety fund system. That it still continued its influence, politically, and procured a Van Buren majority there of two thirds: and that Mr. Van Buren was now kicking away the ladder by which he had mounted, not even saying to those who had been wondering at his ascent with upturned eyes, "Stand from under!" This part of the speech was very minute in its details, and excited a deep interest.

Mr. H. said the bill before the committee had been christened "a divorce bill." It was no such thing. It was a bill authorizing "a fatal marriage"—fatal to the Constitution, and to the liberties and happiness of the people. It was not a divorce bill. The "divorce" had already taken place, without cause or right, by the act of one of the parties, and it was the nuptial benediction or another alliance that the House were now called on to pronounce.

History furnishes a parallel. He who was

"——— but yesterday a King,
And armed with Kings to strive,"

Napoleon loved Josephine. The conqueror of Italy had laid his laurels at her feet, and whispered in her ear his aspirations of love as well as of ambition. By her were his troubles assuaged, and she was ever his good genius, pointing him the path to glory and renown, and with her, as his companion and adviser, he found himself upon the throne of Charlemagne. But no sooner did the diadem glitter upon his brow, than she, who had been ever true to him, was cast off for the furtherance of schemes of policy. He was thus, but he would be safely and ever thus, and he procured from a weak Senate a divorce from her, and wedded Louise of Austria, who mounted his throne only to see his crown snatched from his brow! Sir there may be a moral even in this lesson read to our own Government from the rock of St. Helena.

Mr. H. closed his remarks by warning gentlemen of the consequences of passing a bill so fraught with danger as that under consideration. He said the "bow is bent, make from the shaft!" unless by a bold effort you can wrest the bow from the hands of the archer! Rise from the mire of mere party! Sustain the Administration in every thing in which it is just and right, but resist it when its measures are hostile to the best and most enduring interests of the people. Do not aid in that unholy alliance of the purse with the sword in the hand of power: and

"——— never more
Let the great interests of the State depend
Upon the thousand chances that may sway
A piece of human frailty!"*

* Talfourd's Ion.

Elegant Extract—If the time shall ever come when this mighty fabric shall totter, when the beacon of joy that now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and a wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our Union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation—if our fields are to be untrodden by the hireling of despotism,—if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then educated all the children in the land. This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It is intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of national glory; and this alone can prevent them from crumbling to ashes.

Claim of the Ex-Queen Murat.—Most of our readers are aware that this sister of Napoleon, widow of the Ex-King Murat, so renowned for his consummate bravery, is now at Paris, soliciting a claim on the French government. Her title of courtesy, is at present Countess of Lipano. Once she lived in all the sumptuous elegance of Eastern magnificence, and the palace of Naples was furnished with solid gold. Now it would seem she is poor. She has been treated with great courtesy by Louis Phillippe's family, who displaced her own dynasty. The claims advanced by Madame Murat are on the palace of Elysee Bourbon and a Pleasure House at Neuilly, both of which were owned and beautified by herself and husband. It appears, however, that Napoleon gave Murat domains in Naples in exchange for these. It is said a compromise is proposed by allowing her 100,000 francs per annum. She is very poor, her mother, Letitia, who died only a million and a half francs rich, having left her scarcely any thing.—*N. Y. Star.*

German Convention.—A general convention of Germans in the United States will be held at Pittsburg, on the 18th inst. for the purpose of deliberating on matters connected with general literature, public education, and welfare of Germans in the United States.

During the recent election in England, a candidate for Parliament solicited the vote of an elector, who replied—"Sir, I should sooner give my vote to *the Devil.*" "But," retorted Mr B. in the event of your *friend* not offering himself, may I expect the favor of your support.

Boots and Shoes,
Direct from the manufacturers at the North.
THE subscriber takes this method to inform the merchants and traders of Rodney, Grand Gulf, and all contiguous places, that he has brought out a general assortment of
MEN'S BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS,
BOYS & YOUTHS' Do.
Also—A variety of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which are now about being landed at Natchez, where he will remain several weeks for the purpose of accommodating all who may be in want of the above named articles, *at fair prices.*
STEPHEN OLIVER.
Rodney, November 3, 1837. 1-3w
☞The editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser will please give this an insertion, and forward the bill to Mr. E. E. Archer of Vicksburg, for payment.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF RODNEY,
Surrender 13th, 1837.
This Institution will advance, Thirty five Dollars per Bale, on good, Merchantable Cotton weighing 400 lbs. deliverable in Rodney, and subject to the order of the Cashier. By order of the Board,
JNO. GOODIN, Cash.

EVERY variety of BLANKS kept on hand and for sale at this office.

* Jack Cade. See 2d part Henry VI. act iv.